

The Canadian Gleaner

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HUNTINGDON QUE.

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MCCORMICK & LEBOURVEAU, Advocates, Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, etc., 70 and 71 Royal Trust Building, No. 107 St. James Street, Montreal. Mr McCormick will attend all the Courts in the District of Beauharnois, and will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon, on the last Saturday of every month, barring unforeseen circumstances. Telephone Main 2497. Claims for collection can be addressed to Robert Ellerton, Hemmingford.

ORPHAN FASHION.—Mondays at home; Tuesdays at Dewittville; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Moir hotel, Huntingdon; rest of week at home. For particulars see posters. Samuel McGerrige.

BARON VANE (12,219), by Baron Siloth, he, by Baron's Pride, dam by Springhill Baron, 2nd dam by Darnley, will stand for the season at his own stable. To insure \$8. 82 Cowan Bros., Huntingdon.

LANCER.—This pedigreed Clydesdale will stand from Tuesday to Friday at Oliver Robidoux's (the old Dickson place), rest of the week at his own stable last Dewittville. Terms same as last season. George Robidoux, Proprietor.

BARON CRAIGRIE (13,980) will stand as follows—Monday at home; Tuesday and overnight at McNaughton Bros., Dewittville; Wednesday and overnight at William Pringle's, Boyd Settlement; remainder of week at home. Terms to insure \$10. 81 Taylor Bros., River Outarde.

DUKE OF NORTHVIEW (4566)—This Clydesdale, of well-established reputation among the farmers of the district, will stand as follows—Monday afternoon and overnight at Ths. Henderson's on the Gore; Tuesday and Wednesday at Moir hotel, Friday at John Jolly's, Brooklet; Saturday at Isaac Cain's, Rockburn. Terms, to insure, \$10; two mares from same owner, \$19. For pedigree and conditions see posters. Thos. A. Jolly, Proprietor.

DUWARD BARNEY (8965)—This pure-bred Clydesdale, foaled July 10, 1907. Color dark grey, height 16 hands, weight 1400lb. Sired by Catalysm imp. (6129) 11,649, dam Maude (10,770). Duward, sired by Duward Lely imp. (2661) 9900, etc. Duward Barney is a perfect built horse and those who intend to improve their stock would do well to call and examine and judge for themselves. Terms: to insure \$7; two mares from same owner \$13. Will stand at his own stable. For conditions see posters. Joseph Goddellow, Godmanchester.

INGLESTON, No. 9495, will stand for the season at the farm of Richd. Pringle, Huntingdon. Is an imported Clydesdale, color bay; sired by Everlasting, he by Baron's Pride; dam Prince Sturdy, 2nd dam by Top Knot, Prince Imperial, Superior and Victor. This is a right bred horse in every respect and a very sure foal-getter. Terms: \$10 to insure.

SIR SPENCER (9655) will be in Huntingdon Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th, of next week. The following week will be at the Ormstown Horse Show. During rest of season will be in Huntingdon Wednesdays and Thursdays. Terms: \$10 down and \$10 if mare proves in foal.

RUBY LORD (10,950), 3 years old, black, sire Ruby Pride, he by Baron's Pride, dam Dandy of Auchen-tear, by Lawrence Chief. Terms \$10 to insure.

LORD GREGOR (11,433), 3 years old, bay, sire Prince Shapely, dam Jean of Barges, by Gregor MacGregor. Terms: \$10 to insure.

PARLIN is Standard bred trotting stallion, bay, 15.3 hands high, weighs 1200lb., and is a straight trotter with lots of action and speed. To insure, \$15.

French Coach Stallion NUMARS, brown, 16 hands, weighs 1800lb. This is a very evenly built horse on the best quality in legs and feet, action and speed. This horse has proved himself a good sire. Terms \$10 to insure.

All mares at owners' risk. Fees payable on March 1st, 1912. NESS & SON, Howick, Que.

THE COMING PAPAL DOMINION

The organ of Laval university, the Revue Canadienne, contains an article by Henri Lemay, which expresses the ideas as to the future of Canada entertained by certain of the educated class and which it is important should be widely known. The translation is by M. S. Wallace in the Canadian Magazine.

There are three alternatives which present themselves to Canadians, three great paths which open before the destinies of Canada: Independence, annexation to the United States, or the continuance of the status quo.

No one can doubt that whatever else may happen in the future, the colonial tie will go on, by reason of the natural force of things, growing weaker and weaker until it finally breaks. The movement will probably take place without noise and without shedding of blood, in the same manner as the separation of Norway and Sweden took place in 1905.

To use a familiar metaphor, there will appear some fine day in the heaven of nations a new star of the first magnitude and of an unprecedented brilliancy—the star of Canada, thrown off by the momentum of liberty from the constellation of which it had hitherto been compelled by the ever decreasing force of necessity, to be the satellite.

The imperialistic movement at present seems to be a refutation of the views which I am advancing; but I am confident that the future and the very near future, will prove me right. If England leans too heavily on the colonial tie, that tie will finally stretch and break.

When will that happen? It is very difficult to say precisely. But it is reasonable to suppose that the men of our generation will be witnesses of it.

Let us suppose first of all that we remain simple colonials, as we are today. At the rate of increase in our population, there will be in a century, to judge by the century and a half which has elapsed since the cession of the country to England, 40,000,000 French-Canadians in North America. In 1760, under the old flag of France, our fathers, the true proprietors of this land which they had cleared, and which they had watered with their blood and their sweat, were about 60,000 in number. Today there are two million of us in the confines of Canada, and this number is perhaps equalled by those of our race who live in the shadow of the star-spangled banner. But let us suppose, so that we shall not appear to exaggerate, that North America contains only 3,000,000 French-Canadians. That means that where there was one French-Canadian in 1760, there are fifty French-Canadians today. If we continue the calculation, we shall see that if we increase in 150 years from one to fifty, we shall easily reach, if we do not pass, in a century, the figure 40,000,000—a figure equal to the present population of France. These are figures sufficient to cause reflection, and above all to point the moral to sluggards and pessimists to those who have not the courage to believe in themselves and in their race, and who think themselves destined to become engulfed in the rising tide of foreign immigration; to those who do not realize that the victory is never to those too craven to deserve it; to those who would see our dear French tongue perish, rather than make some personal sacrifice to save it; to those who flee before the enemy, because they are afraid to face the field of battle; to those who do not believe themselves able to do what our fathers did, fight and struggle with tongue and pen, since we can no longer fight with the sword, and die if it is necessary in order to transmit to our children the thrice consecrated heritage which the hands of patriots have confided to us. And these figures are not given off-hand; they are based on our census statistics, on the growth of the French population compared with that of our compatriots of different origin.

The conquests made by the French language in the last fifty years, that is, since confederation, cannot be kept count of. It is true that we have also undergone reverses, sometimes very great, but the balance has never been on the wrong side, and our successes are sufficiently startling if one thinks of the feeble arms at our disposal, the power of our enemies, and the culpable apathy of some among ourselves.

Among these conquests of the French language, I shall cite, first of all, one which is to me particularly grateful, because it was effected in our own part of the country, the beautiful district of the Eastern

Townships. Nowhere else, probably has our progress been more rapid; and what is a consoling fact, our successes, instead of abating, continue to increase. Twenty years ago, eleven counties of the province of Quebec had a majority of English inhabitants; the counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Megantic, Richmond, Wolfe, Compton, Miziquoi, Huntingdon, Shefford, Brome, and Argenteuil. Today, the majority in these counties is French. And it is to me especially pleasant to cite as a special example my native town of Sherbrooke. Twelve years ago, there was there a population of 9,000 inhabitants, with a slight English majority. Today there are 17,000 citizens, about 11,000 of whom are of French origin.

It is the same in the other counties and towns of the Eastern Townships. In Compton, for example, a county colonized by Scotch farmers, and reputed the most fertile in the province, our compatriots from the older parishes—principally from Beauce, where there is a surplus population—may be seen arriving every day, and buying the magnificent farms. The movement is so considerable that in numerous townships where, ten years ago, not a word of French was spoken, you would not be understood today if you spoke English. Our English compatriots understand perfectly the significance of this movement. Witness Mr Robert Ness, president of the Agricultural society of the county of Huntingdon, who deplored, at the last meeting of the society, the departure of the English farmers for the west, and the abandonment of the soil of this province to the French-Canadians.

That is how we have accomplished the conquest of the soil, that is how we have ousted our conquerors from the district they had reserved as if it were a strong fort, when they could send out the armies which were to subject us to the yoke of Anglicization.

This conquest of the Eastern Townships is one of the most brilliant conquests of which we could ever dream. It was accomplished without noise; but the train of the Dufresnes, the Racines, and the Chicoyes has done more for our national future than many people whose patriotism is more exuberant than practical. Henceforth, from this citadel, which was formerly English, there will descend numerous battalions of war-like patriots who will not fear to face the combat, since they have already proved themselves victorious. Let all French-Canadians follow the example of those who went to conquer the Eastern Townships, and there will not be in the world a power strong enough to bar the path that we would follow.

What is true of the Eastern Townships, is equally true of several other parts of the province. What is the case in the counties of Charlevoix and Gaspé, where an attempt at English colonization was made in order to bar our progress? There are there whole townships of habitants bearing English names, but not knowing how to utter a 'yes' or 'no' in the tongue of Shakespeare.

What is the situation in Montreal, that great city which is the centre of the industry and commerce of Canada? An observer cannot fail to notice that we have made enormous progress there also in the last half-century. Not only has an attempt been made to Anglicize us by surrounding us by a belt of British population; but when that attempt failed, recourse was had to immigration. By that means, it was hoped to counterbalance the incessantly growing number of the French population. This device did not succeed better than the others. And you will see that for having called in the Jews to their aid, our English compatriots will be the first to suffer. They will lose the control of their schools, as they have almost done so already; they will lose here their financial and commercial supremacy, as they have lost it elsewhere. This commercial supremacy is, moreover, no longer so crushing as it was a few years ago. Do the people of our race count for nothing in gigantic enterprises such as the navigation, lighting, railways, navigation, banking, wholesale trade, etc.? I cite no name; I need not say: open your eyes and see. In a few years, with the support of French capital which is commencing to arrive for us, it will no longer be possible to say that business is exclusively in the hands of the English.

What we have gained from the point of view of the spread of our influence over a greater territory, and the diffusion of our language in regions where it had not been spoken before, is connected naturally with another victory, our victory in the legislature.

Since Confederation, there have been twelve legislatures in the government of Quebec. Up to the accession to power of Mercier in January, 1887, the cabinet was always formed half of English-speaking and half of French-speaking members. The Ross cabinet, the two Tullon cabinets, and the Mousseau cabinet contained a majority of English-speaking members. The debates took place in English, as at that time almost all in English as in French. Today all that is changed. Three ministers only out of nine are English; and of these one has no portfolio. As for the debates, it is an exception to hear English spoken in our legislature, for apart from the report of the Treasurer, which is made in English, French is almost exclusively used.

This spread of our race and our language is going on also beyond the bounds of our province. Witness the great congress which has just been held at Ottawa, where the best means were discussed whereby our somewhat scattered forces in the province of Ontario might be united and made to co-operate in the common work of the national triumph.

The newspapers of Ontario are beginning to be disturbed about our forward march. The question seems to them very grave. So it is, in fact; it will be grave in its consequences as it is in its causes.

It is 25 years since the arrival of French-Canadian settlers in the county of Nipissing first began. Today this great county, divided into two parts, is represented in the legislature at Toronto by two French-Canadians. The situation is the same in several other counties, such as Prescott, Russell, Gengarry, Renfrew and Essex, this last having as its representative at Toronto, the Hon. Dr. Rheame, who is the minister of public works in the Whitney administration.

We have at present a preponderant voice in about 15 counties of Ontario. Ottawa, with a total population of 83,000 souls, contains 20,000 French-Canadians.

The province of Ontario has been invaded at three points simultaneously, in the east, the north, and the southwest. According to the most exact estimates, our compatriots number at present about 225,000 in the sister province, that is, nearly one-quarter of a million, or double what they numbered 20 years ago. A Toronto newspaper, dealing recently with this question, said that in 25 years the French-Canadians would form at least a fifth, if not a quarter, of the total population of Ontario. The news- paper was right. For when we have once penetrated any region in sufficient number to breathe freely, we live and prosper. Following for Ontario the same rate of increase which I have just referred to, that is to say, two to one in 20 years, we find that in a century, this province will be peopled by nearly 6,000,000 inhabitants of French origin; that is to say, that this region, where almost all the movements have originated which aimed at our Anglicization, will be itself Gallicized by the logic of events.

Let us remark once more that there is here no exaggeration, and that these figures are not merely approximate. They are the result of a serious study of the movement of population among us. And observe that owing to the exceptionally advantageous circumstances in which we find ourselves today—since no one can no longer persecute us openly—our march forward is much less difficult than it has been hitherto. We have, to speak, only to walk in the footsteps of those who have gone before us.

That which our fathers have done in Quebec, we shall do in Ontario, in the West, and in the Maritime provinces. The last census shows us that the entire population of the Maritime provinces is remaining very nearly stationary, so that these provinces in 1901 lost several seats in the house of commons. The immigrants from Europe do not stop there, but pass immediately to the west, and like Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have to deplore the departure of a great number of their sons either to the United States, or to other parts of the country. But a remarkable and consoling fact is that if the total figure of the population is not increasing, or hardly increasing, that of the French-Canadian population is growing very rapidly. According to the most exact data, the Maritime provinces were peopled in 1908 by 940,000 inhabitants. Of this number 140,000 were of French origin, which means that the proportion between the French and English

is still more in our favor than in Ontario.

In 1901, New Brunswick had a population, one-fifth of which was good Acadian. The census of 1911 will certainly show that this proportion will have increased to one-fourth of the total population. Thus, out of an approximate total of 360,000 inhabitants (the figure was 350,000 in 1908), there will be 90,000 loyal English subjects of French origin. The Acadians have one of their number in the provincial cabinet and the legislature contains among its members several representatives of French blood. Out of ten senators, one is an Acadian, out of 13 representatives in the house of commons, three are Acadians. The influence of our race in this province is going on increasing, thanks to their phenomenal birth-rate. It is 42 per 1,000 inhabitants, while it is only 22 per 1,000 among the English-speaking population. So it is easy to see that, since New Brunswick is receiving almost no immigration, and since the birth-rate of the French-Canadians is double that of the English, the day is not far distant when the two races will be in number equal. From that time forth, no one can doubt that the French will of necessity overcome before long the opposition of their rivals, and New Brunswick will be conquered peacefully, just as the Eastern Townships have been.

In Nova Scotia, our progress, although less noticeable, is not less real. The influence of the province of Quebec is less felt there, and as the groups of French-Canadians are less numerous their cohesion is more difficult to bring about. That, however, does not prevent our counting about 50,000 French-speaking inhabitants out of a total population of 480,000 inhabitants, or almost a ninth of the whole. Out of ten senators for this province, one is an Acadian, and several representatives in the legislature are also of French origin.

The most curious phenomenon is perhaps that which is occurring in Prince Edward Island. In 1901, the population of this province had suffered a decrease 5,719 inhabitants since 1891, when the French population had increased by 4,000 in the same time. This meant a gain of 10,000 in ten years, or a gain of about one-tenth of the whole population. Let that continue (and we have no reason to suppose that this movement will not continue), and you can judge whether in a century the French race will not predominate in this province. Acadia, that is to say the Maritime provinces, will be as French then as the province of Quebec is today.

Let us stop for an instant to consider the future map of Canada. From Cape Breton to Lake Superior, the whole country will have become a land almost exclusively French. It will be only in the South of Ontario and certain parts of Nova Scotia, that French will not be generally spoken.

As for the West, the problem is more difficult to solve. The elements which compose today the population of the new provinces are so diverse, the material progress which is making itself felt there is so intense, events succeed one another with such rapidity, cities are born so easily, that it would be the height of imprudence to dare to prophesy the fate reserved for this part of the country. But it is easy to foresee that the Canadian west will hardly be a field of French influence. That, however, does not mean that the French race is to be considered a negligible quantity in the Prairie provinces. Thanks to the slight help received every day from our province, thanks to the stubborn toil of a number of patriotic pioneers, powerful French Canadian centres have been formed which are prospering marvelously. Certain parts of the country are reserved exclusively for French-Canadian colonization. At present our compatriots must number 60,000 in the western provinces. It is plausible to believe that the birth-rate will maintain itself where it is with us today, at 42 per 1000 inhabitants. According to this rate of increase, and with the aid which will come from Quebec, from France, and from Belgium, the French in the west will be in a century at least three million in number. Our compatriots are today represented in the cabinets of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and out of 12 senators for the three Prairie provinces, three (that is, one-fourth) are of French origin.

Whether in a century Canada is independent, or whether it has the patience to leave the car of its destinies attached to that of Great Britain, what role will these millions of French in America play? Many believe that our race has not yet seen its best days on American soil, and that Providence has re-

served for it still greater destinies. These designs of Providence are shown clearly at several periods of our history; and we are always to doubt that, if we are always the good and free people that our fathers were, the great destinies which I have been unfolding to you will be accomplished. The arm of God, has it not always been ready to protect us and to help us to conquer our enemies? This land was moreover consecrated to the Catholic faith by the bold explorers who first set foot on it. Everywhere, in fact, beside the fleur-de-lys, those pious mariners planted the cross, that emblem of the celestial land and of the King of Kings, Champlain, white founding Quebec, put the new colony under the new aegis of the Most High, and struggled as much to save from paganism the souls of the first inhabitants of the country as to add to the crown of France a new colony. Providence could not fail to bless a settlement founded under such auspices.

Thus our past, our glorious past, is filled with facts which bear witness to the protection of Heaven over us. Our being headed back to France in 1632; the valiant combats of our great heroes Frontenac, Iberville, Dollard, Montcalm, Levis, and many others; the destruction of the fleet of Admiral Walker; the brilliant victories of Carillon and Montmorency; the tortures of our Canadian martyrs are so many facts written in letters of gold in the grand book of our history. Even our defeats have been changed by the hand of Providence into triumphs. The expulsion of the Acadians, who are today arising in their might before their persecutors of yesterday, their adversaries of today, their prisoners of war of tomorrow; the capitulation of Quebec, and our passing under the domination of England, which caused us to escape the terrible and sombre days of the Revolution and the Empire in France, and allowed our faith to continue to develop freely on this soil; our alliance with our conquerors to combat the Americans in 1812, under de Salaberry and other heroes unknown to our glorious English regime; the triumph of our language, which has succeeded in getting recognition of part of its rights; the influence of our great French-Canadian parliamentarians—these are facts which it behooves us to set in relief and publish abroad as a confirmation of our providential mission.

We shall have sometimes to undergo without doubt the reproaches of our English fellow-citizens. They will accuse us of not being loyal to England, of not having the true Canadian spirit, of confining our aspirations within the limits of a narrow provincialism. We shall answer them that our loyalty to the Empire is probably truer and certainly more solid than the eccentric chauvinism of certain great imperialists. As for our aspirations, I think I have just made it clear that they are far from being confined within the limits of one province, since we hope in a century to see our race dominate all the east of the country. We wish to be ourselves good Canadians, and in fact we are certainly the most Canadian of the Canadians. So let them leave us to grow and prosper in peace. If each part of a nation is full of vigor and force, that same nation could not do other than enjoy excellent health. If they make it a crime in us that we love too much our French language and our national traditions, very well, let us be criminals, and let us not be afraid to be great criminals. Our fathers were not ashamed to put themselves in the position of rebels; they were not afraid to shed their blood upon the battle-fields of St. Denis, St. Charles, and St. Eustache; they were not afraid to mount the scaffold in order to preserve for us the precious heritage of our language and our faith; and shall we do nothing to transmit that precious legacy to our children, for fear of displeasing our English compatriots? If such were the case, we should not deserve to exist as a distinct national unit.

Province of Quebec School Municipality of GODMANCHESTER SECRETARY - TREASURER WANTED Applications will be received till noon on May 31st inst., marked "Applications for Secretary-Treasurer" for the position of Secretary-Treasurer for the above municipality. Term of office to commence with the next scholastic year, July 1st. Applicants must state amount of salary required and amount of bond offered. The commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest offer. Address applications to W. F. Stephen, Asst. Secy.-Treas. Huntingdon, Que., May 16, 1911.

Two Teachers wanted for Protestant Schools, St. Louis de Gonzague, for next scholastic year. Term, 10 months; salary \$220. Applications will be received until May 27th, and are to be addressed to St. Louis de Gonzague, W. MARTIN, Secy.-Tres.

Seed Grain and Feed A full stock of Seed Wheat, Peas, Barley, Oats and Corn. Write for samples and prices. Also Our prices on Feed, guaranteed made from Pure Grain only. "No adulteration."

McDONALD & ROBB Valleyfield, Que. HIGH-GRADE BEDDING PLANTS Large assortment of Bedding Plants, Rubber Plants, Ferns, Pines, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Celery, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Currants. Parties leaving word with Mrs. Alex. Stewart or James McCracken, Huntingdon, will be attended to. THOS. HOOD, Valleyfield, Que.

FOR SALE OR RENT THE DUNDEE BAKERY With 8-shelf Reel Oven Convenient for shipping by rail and boat. Also, dwelling-house, barn, and half an acre of land. Enquire of T. W. FRASER, Dundee, Que. 82 J. G. LAURENDEAU, K.C., Valleyfield, will be at Huntingdon at Moir's hotel, every first and third Saturday of each month, 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

A. H. OLIVER, L.D.S., D.D.S., in Shanks' Block, Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5. PATTERSON & JENKINS, Advocates, City & District Bank Building, 180 St. James-st., Montreal, Mr. Patterson will be at Moir's hotel, Huntingdon, first Saturday of every month. W. Patterson, J. Jenkins. J. C. BRUCE, General Insurance Agent, Huntingdon, Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance, County Building, Huntingdon.

Eastern Townships Bank Capital and Reserve, \$6,250,000 HEAD OFFICE, Established 1859 SHEBROOKE, Que. WM. FARWELL, S. H. C. MINER, J. MACKINSON, General Manager 85 Branches in Province of Quebec Acton Vale Eastman Ashcroft Knowlton Avers' Clin Farnham Bedford Fredrickton Beebe Granby Belœil Hemmingford Belœil Station Henryville Beauceville Joliette Bishop's Crossing Huntingdon Black Lake Iperville Brome Joliette Bromontville Kestford Chambly Basin Lacolle Clarenceville Lennoxville Coaticook Lennoxville Cowansville Magog Danville Mansonville Danville Marlboro Dixville Marieville Montreal Charlevoix 267 St. James-st. St. Johns 120 St. Cath. St. E. St. Joseph, Beauce 530 St. Cath. St. W. St. Remi North Hatley St. Philippe, Laprairie Ormstown St. Hyacinthe Phillipsburg St. Jerome P. E. aux Trembles Sherbrooke Richmond Sherbrooke, Well-st. Riverview Sherbrooke, Upper Rock Island Stanbridge East Roxton Falls Stanstead Preston Pond Sutton St. Armand Station Sweetshair St. Charles Thetford Mines St. Constant Thetford Mines, W. Ste. Elizabeth Upton St. Felix de Valois Valcour St. Ferdinand Waterloo St. Gabriel de Weedon St. George, Brandon West Shefford St. Georges, Beauce Windsor Mills East Angus St. Sebastian Also Branches in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Correspondents all over the world. Savings Department at all Offices.

NUMA E. BROSSOIT, B.C.L., Advocate of the city of Valleyfield will be at Moir's hotel, Huntingdon, on the second Saturday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT LANDS

In the "Heart of the World's Hard Wheat Belt" The Last Mountain Valley. The Wm. Pearson Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Canada, offer for sale 175,000 acres of selected open prairie and park wheat lands in the famous Last Mountain Valley. Abundant rain fall for crops—the best of water at from 12 to 13 feet—splendid railway service with 7 railways in the district and 8 more being built—nearly 30 towns and shipping points. The top soil is a mellow chocolate loam, from 8 inches to 2 feet thick, extraordinarily rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—the foods of cereals. Beneath this is a rich loamy marl 2 to 3 feet thick, then a strong yellow clay subsoil. The combination is ideal, in fact a single crop often pay for the farm on which it was grown. Free Transportation If You Buy For prospective purchasers and settlers we are running monthly excursions by Private Car during this Spring and Summer. Good meals, berths and service make the journey pleasant, and the total expense of the return trip is only about \$50. On arrival the parties are driven over a large district and given a chance to thoroughly inspect the land. If you like the country, select a piece of land that suits you, and accept our easy terms, we will refund the cost of your transportation. Settlers are pouring into the Canadian West at the rate of 1,500 a day. Each man naturally takes the best he sees. The choice left for you is narrowing down every day. Don't put it off. Write or call. We will give you map and all the information you want about the Last Mountain Valley and the Monthly Excursions. MACK REALTY Co., Representative 232 St. James Street, Montreal Local Agent, W. M. Rowat, Athelstan, Que.

Seed Grain and Feed

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Eastern Townships Bank Capital and Reserve, \$6,250,000 HEAD OFFICE, Established 1859 SHEBROOKE, Que. WM. FARWELL, S. H. C. MINER, J. MACKINSON, General Manager 85 Branches in Province of Quebec Acton Vale Eastman Ashcroft Knowlton Avers' Clin Farnham Bedford Fredrickton Beebe Granby Belœil Hemmingford Belœil Station Henryville Beauceville Joliette Bishop's Crossing Huntingdon Black Lake Iperville Brome Joliette Bromontville Kestford Chambly Basin Lacolle Clarenceville Lennoxville Coaticook Lennoxville Cowansville Magog Danville Mansonville Danville Marlboro Dixville Marieville Montreal Charlevoix 267 St. James-st. St. Johns 120 St. Cath. St. E. St. Joseph, Beauce 530 St. Cath. St. W. St. Remi North Hatley St. Philippe, Laprairie Ormstown St. Hyacinthe Phillipsburg St. Jerome P. E. aux Trembles Sherbrooke Richmond Sherbrooke, Well-st. Riverview Sherbrooke, Upper Rock Island Stanbridge East Roxton Falls Stanstead Preston Pond Sutton St. Armand Station Sweetshair St. Charles Thetford Mines St. Constant Thetford Mines, W. Ste. Elizabeth Upton St. Felix de Valois Valcour St. Ferdinand Waterloo St. Gabriel de Weedon St. George, Brandon West Shefford St. Georges, Beauce Windsor Mills East Angus St. Sebastian Also Branches in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Correspondents all over the world. Savings Department at all Offices.

NUMA E. BROSSOIT, B.C.L., Advocate of the city of Valleyfield will be at Moir's hotel, Huntingdon, on the second Saturday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Who Smiled Last. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," said the Good Book, and Mr. George Wilson, secretary to the Mayor of Toronto, has not been twenty years in the position without becoming an accomplished diplomat. Also, he is a joker, when a joke is timely. During the recent water famine in Toronto, Mr. Wilson had the busiest time of his life answering the telephone calls of irritated citizens who tried their taps in vain. All the secretary's diplomacy was needed to handle their complaints and assure them that all was being done that could be done. On one occasion, when City Clerk Littlejohn was in the mayor's office, a lady residing in Crescent road, called up to kick because she had no water supply. George tried in his smooth, suave tones, to mollify her. Like Rachel, she refused to be comforted. "I pay water rates," she fired back at the patient secretary. "I am entitled to a water supply. Why can't I get it?" Again Mr. Wilson endeavored to soothe her. Impossible. "I must have it," she snapped back at him. City Clerk Littlejohn was smiling broadly at the diplomat's dilemma. An idea struck Mr. Wilson. In the sweetest of tones, he spoke to the lady: "All right, madame, you shall have water at once. The city clerk is here and I will send him up immediately with a pail of water to your residence." The lady rang off. City Clerk Littlejohn's smile faded and he strode haughtily out of the office.—Weekly Star.



Canadian Gleaner

Huntingdon, Que., May 25, 1911

NOTES OF THE WEEK

When the premier left it was fixed parliament should adjourn on the 23rd. By hurrying bills thru their several stages without due consideration, the ministers managed to have the adjournment on Friday night. The bill guaranteeing the bonds of the Northern railway was hastened over as if it did not add a cent to the country's liabilities. When backing a note for 35 million dollars was treated so lightly other government measures were lumped and passed blindly. The Conservatives, who so successfully obstructed a proposal to benefit farmers, tamely submitted to this precipitate endorsement of a mass of legislation, of which they could have only slim knowledge. The session has been an extravagant one and has provided for an expenditure that surpasses all record.

A result of the abrupt adjournment of the sittings was the suspending of the inquiry into how Mr. Oliver came to have \$69,000 placed in his private account. Only one witness was examined. An official of the public lands office, who testified the reason why the land subsidy to Mackenzie & Mann was taken from Saskatchewan instead of Manitoba was that there was not government land left in Manitoba to make up the amount. He also testified that the lands transferred were worth more than what Manitoba lands would have been had they been available. Who paid in the \$69,000 and for what remains to be discovered. The loss of life in establishing man's conquest over the air had a gruesome addition on Saturday. A large company, including many public men, assembled in a field near Paris to witness a trial of aeroplanes for military service. Owing to its motor suddenly ceasing to work, an aeroplane suddenly descended, falling on Mr. Berteaux and several gentlemen standing beside him. Mr. Berteaux was taken from the wreck dead. The premier, his son, and another gentleman, were injured. The accident may lead to a constitutional crisis, for it will be several weeks before the premier will be able to attend to business, while Mr. Berteaux was a leader in the cabinet.

There is a prospect of peace being restored to Mexico. On seeing how widespread was dissatisfaction with his rule, President Diaz consented to resign, and a new government is being formed. There are so many politicians ambitious of office that it is doubted whether a stable government can be organized, and the belief is, that with the strong hand of Diaz removed revolution will follow. Diaz was arbitrary, often cruel, but he maintained a degree of order and security under which the country prospered. He is an old man, over 80, and is reported to feel the ingratitude of the people keenly. He leaves with his family for Europe.

William Jennings Bryan, three candidate for the presidency, has paid a memorable visit to Canada, which he wound up by four meetings in Montreal on Sunday. He did not come to talk politics or debate social questions, but to present his views as to how Christianity can be made a more living force than it is among men of the world. The strength of his addresses lay not in any special novelty in the views he developed, but in the unconventional and commonsense form in which he presented them. His visit has given fresh enthusiasm to those who seek to restore the hold of the gospel upon the average man and lad.

Wherever he went Mr. Bryan spoke a good word in favor of reciprocity as a means of ensuring peace between Canada and the United States. To him, as to every one else who knows the conditions

along the frontier, it is incredible that removing the barriers which prevent the farmers of the two countries exchanging what they have to sell, should be stigmatized as treason. That the agreement will be ratified at Washington still remains doubtful. The farmers of the Northwest, thru the officers of the Grange, are giving stubborn opposition, and when they have finished their say, which it is expected they will do this week, the wool-growers and the lumbermen will be given a hearing by the senate. The paper manufacturers have been heard and are now egging on other opponents to the agreement. Were it possible to arrange a joint meeting of the Republican leaders at Washington and the Conservative leaders at Ottawa, it would be seen their arguments answer each other. This agreement is going to ruin the Canadian farmer declares Mr. Foster—it is going to ruin the American farmer thunders Mr. Cannon. It is going to lead to annexation cries out Mr. Borden. Pass this agreement, answers a hundred Republicans, and you give the Canadians all they want and they will not care about annexation. There never was such a contradiction outside a lunatic asylum. If what the opponents of reciprocity say at Washington be true then what its opponents affirm at Ottawa is false, and vice versa. Less party spirit in both seats of government would clear the atmosphere. The house of representatives is determined to have a straight vote by the senate on the agreement, and has intimated it will not consent to an adjournment, but remain in session until the senate either passes or rejects the bill now before them. The attempt to shelve it by tacking on an amendment is giving concern at present.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived in London on Saturday and has been received with attentions from the highest quarters that contrast strangely with the insolence and ridicule to which he has been subjected, since reciprocity was mooted, by the pretenders who profess to monopolize the loyalty of Canada. Addressing a public meeting at Alexandria on Saturday afternoon Mr. Doherty, M.P., declared—

We are going to build up a Canadian nation whose fate is to be determined by our own government representing the free will of our own people. That is a sentiment the Gleaner endorses without reservation. Why, when Mr. Doherty was a judge, did he not act upon it, instead of every chance he had, giving effect to canonical decrees?

The storekeepers and other men in business of Chateaugay, N.Y., are associated together in a board of trade. At a meeting of the board, on the 17th, the Record states "a resolution was adopted expressing the disapproval of the members of the organization of the enactment of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada." This action of our neighbors will surprise many, for the belief has been general that the business men of the enterprising village on our border liked to see Canadians and encouraged them to come and do their trading with them. Surely political feeling darkened the better judgment of the leading-men of Chateaugay when they dealt their Canadian customers this slap in the face. We can assure them that no organization in the county of Huntingdon would act in a manner so unbrotherly and uncalled for.

On the first page will be found a disquisition by a leading French-Canadian man-of-letters. Its subject is the subversion of Canada as it is: its conversion into a Papal preserve. There is nothing new in the designs set forth, they are those with which Bourassa and the Nationalists have made us familiar: they are those which the clerical organs have been expounding ever since Confederation took place. The notable feature in Mr. Lemay's article is, that he sets forth in a compact, connected, and most readable form what a host of those who think as he does have been saying. Not since Father Hamon published his handbook of Missions, has there been so definite a statement of the clerical plan of

campaign to subjugate the Dominion. Some will laugh at it, more will ignore it, but doing so will not change facts. If it is urged that the article is merely that of an enthusiast of the French language, let them look under the surface and see if race and speech is all Mr. Lemay craves for. Let them read the first three columns in the light of the last two. "This land was consecrated to the Catholic faith... allowed our faith to continue to develop freely on this soil—not afraid to mount the scaffold in order to preserve for us the precious heritage of our language and our faith." Race and language are seen to be secondary, words used to cover the true intent, to bring the Dominion under Papal allegiance. So long as England does not interfere with the working out of this design, there will be no rupture; if she leans too heavily, the colonial tie will be snapped. In other words, Give us our own way as we have been having for the past forty-four years, ousting our conquerors from the Eastern Townships, transmitting the Quebec Legislature from a British into a Papal body, throwing an advance line into Ontario preparatory to its subjugation, overthrowing Protestantism in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and making a start in Nova Scotia and the Northwest, and we will continue to acknowledge Great Britain, seeing her rule has become a mere name. If there be a change in the policy of allowing us to do as we please, look out—the battlefields of St. Denis, St. Charles, and St. Eustache will be repeated. Such assertions are deplorable, for they foreshadow trouble. And look at the language in which these sentiments are couched. How the English are spoken of as enemies, as conquerors who imposed a yoke and persecuted Catholics, and who, despite their having called the Jews to their aid, are before long to be overthrown and driven out of the five eastern provinces which will then be restored to their "true proprietors."

THE ORMSTOWN SPRING SHOW
The District of Beauharnois Livestock Breeders' association are holding their second show as the Gleaner goes to press. It opened at Ormstown on Tuesday morning, with good roads and fine weather, which insured a large representation in every department. As last year, the commodious skating-rink was assigned to the horses, while for the other live-stock a new departure was made. Instead of resorting to the curling-rink, the cattle were arranged in a tent, big enough for a circus, for it is 125 by 175 feet. The 300 head of cattle are arranged in three rows, and there is room left for a row of horse stalls. Adding the monster tent is a smaller one, for horses, and a third is ample for sheep and poultry. The use of tents for exhibition purposes is an innovation in this district but has distinct advantages. To erect permanent buildings involves sinking a big sum, the interest on which is a big rental to pay for two or three days' use in the year, aside from constant outlay in repairs and renewal. For the four tents hired the charge is \$250. In the great heat that prevailed on Tuesday the tent was cooler than any building and the light, of course, perfect.

Last year the number of entries was a surprise; this year they have doubled! No better proof could be supplied of the resources of the farmers of the county of Chateaugay than is furnished by the show now in progress—of their enterprise in importing their skill in breeding. The president, in saying the time was approaching when seekers for pure-bred Clydesdales and Ayrshires, would come to this district instead of going to Scotland, merely stated what has already begun to be realized. With Mr. Sangster's herd before us, it may be added the time has gone by when Holsteins have to be sought in Ontario or across the border.

The judging will not be completed until this, Thursday, evening, and when the prize-list is given in next week's paper, some notes of the various classes will be supplied. The welcome showers of Tuesday interfered with the attendance both

in the afternoon and evening, but, before the show closes the number of visitors will exceed that of last year. The people of Ormstown take a proper pride in their show, which they manifested in the brushing-up of their premises and a general use of decorations. A village of beautiful homes, Ormstown never looked better than it does in this season of verdure and flowers. There was a good attendance of villagers at the opening ceremonies. While his visit to the Mediterranean has greatly improved the health of Dr. McEachran, he has not just yet recovered his wonted robustness and strength of voice, and so had to ask Mr. Morgan, manager of the E. T., to read his address. It must be gratifying to the Doctor, as originator, founder, and promoter of the show to witness a marked step in advance, and to find abundant proof that he has trained his associates to efficiently carry on the project which is dear to his heart. That he may be spared to see many more shows and continue to help the advancement of the farming interest, is the sincere wish of thousands. The opening address by Doctor McEachran was as follows—

Gentlemen,—I can hardly express the intensity of pleasure I feel at being present to assist at the opening of this our second spring show. That the show is a huge success is due to a few simple facts connected with its origin and organization as a farmers' show, got up by farmers, managed by farmers, and conducted entirely by farmers—farmers who, I may say, have been for several generations breeders of pure-bred stock, who had already made the district famous for horses and cattle. This show is conducted on a live-stock show, specially gotten up to encourage and assist breeders in the improvement of their stock till the District of Beauharnois will be the Scotland of Canada for the supply of pedigreed horses and cattle, without the expense and risks of ocean transportation. This may sound ambitious, yet I know it is capable of accomplishment. Let every farmer take advantage of the opportunities afforded them by this association to procure one or more registered females, use only registered males, the best within reach,—and don't be pennywise and pounds foolish in choosing sires, and the result will be that, in a few years, the good work will be accomplished. It is the intention of the directors to avoid the rocks which have ruined other exhibition companies, namely, side-shows, and expensive so-called attractions, letting the numbers and quality of the stock, the annual sales of pedigreed and high-class grade stock, and the presence in thousands of stock-breeders and their families be the attractions for ourselves and outsiders as well. Let me say just a few words here about the organization for which a charter has been obtained. I am sure no one now doubts that it is a necessity. The overwhelming numbers of entries have convinced the executive that it is high time to provide permanent and adequate buildings, not only for present requirements but looking to a great increase in future, and, as we can easily make this the central live-stock market for agricultural breeding stock as well as for commercial horses and cattle for all Canada, let no more time be lost in subscribing to the stock of the company to enable us to proceed with the putting into effect the provisions of the charter. You have only to think of the time and thought gratuitously given by the directors and the gentlemen who aid them, also gratuitously, and without whose assistance such a show would be an impossibility, to see that there is much labor in getting up such a show. Our accommodation is quite inadequate and insufficient in every way, for the 350 entries of horses, and I may say that of 800 entries of cattle, besides sheep and pigs. While the directors do not hold out as an inducement to subscribe promises of large dividends, yet, being managed on proper lines, I may say that any stock you hold in this company should not only earn dividends, but increase in value, provided you continue to place business men in the positions of trust and give it your hearty support individually. I regret my health is such that I cannot do justice to what a president's address on such an occasion should be.

On the applause subsiding that followed the close of his address, the Doctor called on Mr. Ness, who spoke briefly, and judging began by leading into the ring the first classes, Canadian bred Clydesdales and coaching stallions.

HOWICK
After an unusual length of dry, hot weather, refreshing rain fell in time to prevent serious injury to growing crops.

Mr. McNeil was favored with fine weather and a good audience on the occasion of his lecture in the hall here Friday night. His eloquent address was replete with valuable advice, and the hearty applause at the close manifested the appreciation of the audience. More improvements are to be made on the cemetery and church grounds at Riverfield shortly, when Mr. Ballantyne, with his usual energy, will have a large force of men to make symmetrical slopes where the ground is now irregular and unsightly. Carpenters are now at work getting the timber ready for the new horse shed. With the additional land purchased from Mr. Carson and Mr. Carmichael, the sheds and yard will be much more commodious.

A series of evangelistic meetings are to be held at Howick and Riverfield during the next two weeks. The death of Mrs. Kerr, sister of Ritchie and Thomas Hamilton, on Sunday night, removes from our midst another of the oldest and most respected members of this community. Her health had been failing for some months and the end was not unexpected.

Interesting sermons were preached at Georgetown, during Rev. Mr. Whillan's absence on holidays, by a student from the college, Montreal.

STE. MARTINE
On Monday afternoon we had a sudden wind storm that not only blew the dust in all directions, but sent shingles flying and tore branches off trees. We had no rain during the gale which lasted half an hour, but had thunder and lightning. On Tuesday the rain commenced in the afternoon and kept on nearly all night, and will do much good. Potatoes are scarce in this village and are selling at \$1.10 per bag of 80lb.

On Monday evening we had a conference upon economy and kindred subjects, such as the abuse of cigarettes and patent remedies, by Mr. C. Mircaut, sent by the federal government. He explained the law governing the same and encouraged us to enforce it. He spoke at length on buying annuities for old age from the government, and explained the system.

VALLEYFIELD
The lawn bowling and tennis season opened on Saturday afternoon and was largely attended. The grounds were in splendid condition and the sport was kept up vigorously for two hours or more. Ice-cream and soft drinks were served and the afternoon passed pleasantly.

The Lachine football team met their Waterloo on Saturday afternoon in Queen's park, where they played with the local team. The great heat, no doubt, prevented first-class work on either side. At the close of the game the score stood 4 to 1 in favor of the home team. On Saturday week Valleyfield was defeated by the Montreal Locomotives, score 6 to 2.

The boy scouts look well in their new uniforms and recently attended service at St. Mark's church in a body. The scout master turns out regularly for drill, but is having some difficulty in getting the scouts to report regularly and promptly owing to counter attractions. The M.C.Co. are considering the purchase of one or two motor trucks to replace the heavy-draft horses used at present. These horses are now expensive, not only to purchase but also to maintain. One or two trucks would do the work quicker and better, and be decidedly cheaper.

The goat is considered a healthy animal to keep among cattle, and one or two is a protection to sheep against dogs. The M.C.Co. has a whole herd which is increasing yearly. If the manager were asked why he kept so many, his reply would probably be "that he couldn't give them away and was too tender-hearted to kill them."

At the last session of the city council the salary of the chief of police was raised from \$900 to \$1000. Officers living in the fire stations, and who have seen three years' service, were granted \$13.37

per week, for sub-chief, \$11.75 per week, for captains and ordinary constables \$11.25 per week. Officers without residence, first year, \$10, second year \$10.50, third year \$11.25, fourth year \$12.25 per week. The salary of road inspector was increased 25 cents per day, and an allowance of 50 cents per day for horse-keep. The city clerk received an advance of \$200 a year in salary. All the above came into force May 1st. By-law No. 235, authorizing the disposition of the \$7,522, the balance of bonus to the defunct Star Biscuit Co., was read for the first time.

Our sidewalks are in a shabby and, in many places, dangerous condition. True, there are some concrete walks and these are first-class, but the plank-walks are a disgrace to the city and a menace to pedestrians. Seeding in this section is practically completed. Farmers maintain that the ground has never been in such fine condition for cultivating at this time of year.

The valuers are now busy with their valuation roll. They are aided by the police, who assist them with the census. The bicycle fad has been revived again in Valleyfield, principally by men and boys. A large number of wheels are now in use, but none of the ladies have readopted them as yet.

The steam dredge Tomasco, which has been moored all winter at Valleyfield, sank a few days ago in about 10 or 12 feet of water. She was left 8 days without a watchman, and as this style of vessel all leak more or less, she became filled and went down. It will cost the owner a large sum to raise her, besides the deterioration of the valuable machinery and equipment caused by the action of the water. Her consort Tug is now under the daily care of a watchman, whose duty it is to keep the boat afloat.

Sunday was a very quiet day, showing that the council can enforce the law when they are disposed to. To be consistent, they should get after the steamboats and railroads which have begun their Sunday excursion work. A water-main burst on Saturday directly in front of McDonald & Robb's flour mill. The leak was an exceptionally large one and the street was soon flooded. Large quantities of water poured into the mill and did considerable damage to some moulie which was stored there. The shutting off of the water to effect repairs was a great hardship to housekeepers, owing to the exceedingly hot weather.

The hottest we possibly ever experienced in the month of May has just passed over the city, having lingered several days. Vegetation has advanced by leaps and bounds, but the danger is, that unless rain soon comes and abundance of it, our pastures and meadows will be rather bare.

The Voltigeurs, a baseball team from Montreal, trimmed the local team last week by 17 runs to 12. Up to the last inning the home team kept an even score with the visitors, but one or two little errors turned the balance against them.

A Chinese restaurant has opened up in the Belque block, on Main-st. The average Chinaman is unexcelled in any avocation he follows, consequently this new enterprise will likely succeed.

CANADA
Quebec, May 22—Killed by a bullet from a rifle in the hands of his daughter, was the gruesome fate of Mr. Solomon Theberge, of St. Raphael, Bellechasse county. The killing was accidental, as the daughter, a girl of 14, believing the firearm to be empty, playfully pointed it at her father, and on pulling the trigger the gun discharged. The charge was struck in the shoulder by the bullet, and despite all that medical aid could do he died. The victim was 62 years old. The verdict rendered by the coroner's jury was "accidental death."

Montreal has taken on rather a martial appearance in the last few days with detachments from regiments all over the country, passing through to join their various branches of the service at Point Levis, where they will have ten days' training, preparatory to sailing for the coronation festivities in London next month. Several representatives of western regiments were in town for a few hours yesterday, fraternizing with the local

militia, at the different armories. The entire contingent sails on the Empress of Ireland June 2nd. Winnipeg, May 22—An increase of 30 per cent in the total acreage under grain in all three western provinces is predicted by J. B. Walker, commissioner of immigration. The calculation is based on information obtained from representatives of the provincial governments, but it does not go into details. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that growing crops are in most satisfactory condition, and there are no complaints.

At a meeting Monday evening in Montreal of the Forward Movement, Mr. Goodwin, manager of the departmental store of that name, in referring to his relations with his own employees, said that he tried to impress upon his women assistants that the time was coming when mothers should let their daughters select the occupation of saleswomen just as much as governessing, stenography, teaching, or other supposed respectable employment. "I want them," he said, "to realize that there is nothing so high as salesmanship. I tell these ladies who come to me about shop girls, I want you to understand that we are going to break down the walls of prejudice and make it possible for a young woman to stand behind a counter and retain her self-respect." Now, we want the Men and Religious movement to help this along. It is a downright shame to think that there are hundreds of women earning not sufficient to keep them. What are they going to do? Are they to allow themselves to be put up for marriage or take advantage of their very womanly qualities? Why should we have these walls of prejudice? We won't have them if we can help it, and we don't want any one to start patronizing the shop girls. We are going to show that they are cultured young women. It was by Florence Nightingale's action that we have today a high-way in which thousands of nurses have followed until in the highest social circles mothers are glad to have their daughters enter that profession. I tell you there is no place in the world where you can show your virtues and qualities so much as in business." Mr. Goodwin in conclusion, suggested that if the church was not faithful to the purpose for which it was created, it might be superseded.

In a Montreal court on Monday an amusing trial was held before Judge Dunlop. The difference between "hors de combat" and a war horse was argued in a somewhat summary manner by Mr. Heneker in an action brought by Peter Cross the River, a Caughnawaga brave, against the New York Central for the value of a horse which had fallen on a victim in a combat with a locomotive. It was alleged that the animal had been put "hors de combat" by the locomotive, and counsel translated this somewhat literally, with a punning sense of humor which decidedly enlivened the court on a hot afternoon. The evidence, however, showed that the animal was no "hors de combat," but just a plain mare, which had wandered on the railroad tracks, and got the worst of an encounter with an engine. For this Mr. Cross the River claimed \$150 damages, alleging that it was through the fault of the railway company that the mare had fallen victim to the locomotive. The evidence was taken in the purest Caughnawaga and translated into English and French as the occasion demanded, while a number of Indians appeared, including Chief Mitchell, an ancient brave, who gave a lot of evidence as to the customs of Caughnawaga with regard to turning live-stock out to get a living. It was claimed for the plaintiff, Mr. Cross the River, that his mare had got on the track by using a crossing which had by custom been used for a long time, and that this railway crossing was not properly closed by fences, gates or cattle-guards from the incursions of browsing animals. He therefore considered that the mare had used the crossing as a highway according to custom, and had been killed through inability to stop the oncoming train. All this was denied by the company, which claimed that the demise of the mare had been caused by the negligence of Mr. Cross the River and his agents in turning the animal loose on the reservation to try and browse enough to secure a living.

UNITED STATES
About 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon the firemen were called out by a telephone summons from the Tom Foster farm on the Frye's Corners road. There was a very high wind blowing, and when they arrived at the farm they found that the fire had got a good start. The wind had also carried sparks to the barnyard at Henry McCabe's on the adjoining farm, and as the firemen approached they saw the yard was all ablaze, and a number stopped here and after a hard fight succeeded in extinguishing it. At the Foster place the two barns were completely destroyed. Fortunately the wind blew the flames out into the fields and away from the surrounding houses, where it was gradually subdued. The fire is said to have started from a straw stack near the barn. The loss is estimated at about \$2,000, with no insurance. The farm was purchased about a year ago by Mr. Fred Mit-

chelly from Mr. Joseph Fay, but there has never been any transfer of papers made.—Fort Covington Advertiser. David Vass, of Cazaville, commenced Monday to ship cream from his Dundee factories to the Franklin county creamery of Fort Covington. Avila Caza, of Cazaville, is also shipping to the same factory. Last Thursday night a team of horses, with a load of potatoes, belonging to Thomas Tupper, were seized by the customs authorities at Dundee, Que.

The United States supreme court has declared Rockefeller's Standard Oil company's monopoly in restraining of trade, and that it must be dissolved within six months. At the same time the supreme court seem to have declared that monopolies which "do not unreasonably restrain trade" are not to be affected. This leaves each trust case to be dealt with on what courts for the time being may decide to be the merits of each case.

Racial issues are troubling the French-Canadians in the United States. Those residing in Massachusetts have been demanding French priests, French schools, and French religious institutions. The Bishop of Portland, Mgr. Walsh, has refused to grant these concessions. As a consequence a number of French-Canadians sought legislation, taking the control of the property of the church in the diocese from the Bishop and vesting it in a commission. The Bishop has replied by excommunicating the persons who were prominent in applying for the change. It appears that the church is opposed to racial divisions, and will not consent to them in any form.

HOW TO MAKE HENS PAY
In a poultry competition held by the Montreal Witness the Misses Macfarlane of this village took 3rd prize, the 1st and 2nd going to British Columbia. The Witness of Monday contains a report as to how the 3rd prize was won—

In accordance with the rules of the Witness poultry competition, I would submit the following record of what our flock have laid for the months of January, February and March. We live on a two-acre lot on the outskirts of a village, and have kept a small flock of hens for the past six years, varying in number from 35 to 45. This winter we had 43, composed of 34 pullets and 9 yearling hens. They are Plymouth Rocks, fairly good strain, but not pure. This year they were later than usual in laying, not beginning until the third week in December, in fact a few of the year-olds not laying an egg until the middle of February. They were not selected in any way, raised during the summer, the cockerels being sold as soon as they were large enough. The majority of the pullets were hatched the first and second weeks in May.

We keep them enclosed in a yard, having a separate one for the chickens. This winter we hatched in the morning a mixture of oats and buckwheat, about a gallon and a half. Part of this is scattered amongst straw to be scratched for during the day; a warm mash at noon, consisting of one part gluten to two of bran, with cooked small potatoes, peelings, lawn clippings, and anything of kitchen refuse that is eatable; at night about three-quarts of cracked corn or wheat or both mixed. We also hang on the wall sugar beets or mangels, and have small boxes fastened to the wall containing grit, oyster shells, and ground bone.

The hen-house is not modern, is double-boarded, tar-papered and clapboarded; still it is not warm, water freezing in it every day except when thawing outside. Dropping boards are cleaned off every morning except when frozen too hard to come off.

We have hens divided in two pens, size of one is 12 by 20, the other 15 by 20. This was formerly used as a stable, and has stalls erected in it, so that there is not the space its size would indicate. The following figures is an accurate record of the eggs laid during the past three months, also cost of feed consumed—

Feed Consumed
Jan. 1, 100lb. oats, \$1.00;
120lb. buckwheat, \$1.50—\$2.50
Jan. 1, 50lb. gluten, 65c; 30lb. bran, 10c— .75
Jan. 12, 100lb. wheat, \$1.90;
50lb. bran, 50c— .240
Feb. 3, 120lb. oats, \$1.30;
100lb. buckwheat, \$1.40— .270
Feb. 13, 100lb. wheat, \$1.90;
100lb. cracked corn, \$1.50— .340
Feb. 17, 10lb. oats, 15c; 25lb. wheat, 30c; 17lb. corn, 25c— .70
20lb. buckwheat, 25c— .25

Total cost of feed—\$12.70
Receipts
January—39-12 dozen—\$14.08
February—35 dozen— 9.25
March—49-12 dozen— 11.50

124 dozen—\$34.75
Margaret L. Macfarlane
Huntingdon, Que.

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AN IMMENSE UNDERTAKING

Montreal Gazette: Mr. E. A. Robert, president of the Montreal Street Railway company, and vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Light and Power company, announced on Thursday at a gathering of directors and friends of the company at St. Timothy that they would be delivering power to the city of Montreal on or before the first of July. A special train left the C.P.R. depot Thursday morning, taking the guests of the company first to the power-house at St. Timothy and then to Valleyfield, where the new excavations along the old canal was inspected as well as the five gates which are to let the water in from lake St. Francis, which will flow down the canal six miles distant to the immense forebay which has been constructed behind the power-house. While going over the works the visitors easily noted the progress which has been made since the company entertained a number of citizens at the same place in October last.

In the first place the 300 steel towers which are to carry the transmission wires from the St. Timothy plant along the line of the New York Central over the St. Lawrence by a large river pier just above the C. P. R. bridge at Lachine, over the Lachine canal a little further on and into the city, are completed and the wires will be strung in about three weeks. These steel towers are very solidly constructed and are not by any means an eye-sore to the districts through which they are built. From the St. Lawrence to the canal, the land being more valuable, the company in order to obtain the desired right of way thought it better to purchase outright a distance of a mile and a half, and subsequent events justified the transaction for recently the Canadian Light and Power company sold again, the deal giving them a right of way free and a profit of \$35,000 into the bargain.

As a supplementary work to the St. Timothy power-house the great forebay above it is a wonderful piece of work and when the water is let in through the intake at Valleyfield six miles above and flows down through the canal, which has been deepened at the upper end to 22 feet, this tremendous reservoir will be found to hold 580,000,000 gallons of water. The bay comprises about 68 acres and has a maximum depth of 30 feet. The immense dams or tanks have been the scene of untiring industry on the part of men and horses for the past two years and now that they are practically completed together with a thick lining of round stones from the bottom to within a few feet of the top the work presents a very imposing and solid appearance. The base of these banks of earth and stone measure 175 feet through, while at the top they are 25 feet across and the outside slopes on each side of the bay will be sodded.

Machines Canadian Made
The amount of head, as described by the engineers of the company, is about 50 feet from Valleyfield to the end of the turbines at the power-house, where the water is again turned into the St. Lawrence. All that money and skill can accomplish in the way of generating power has been done at this plant, the main wall built from a depth of 20 feet and more in the rock rise a distance of 75 feet. Every bit of the masonry is of cement and most of the heavy machinery is work of Canadian industry.

The bond issue of the company was four million dollars, the holders being in London, Paris, New York and a good number in Montreal, and when this amount has been expended four units of from eight to ten thousand horse-power will be doing their work and a great deal of preliminary work will have been accomplished on the plan of a further development. The first unit will be available the first of July, two more the first of September, while the entire quartette will be an accomplished fact at the end of the present year. When the requirements of the Canadian Light and Power company are greater, the company have secured sufficient additional land along the canal to permit the widening to a very considerable extent so there is no danger of a restricted supply of power for years to come.

At the intake the five gates, including a very large one for navigation purposes, are of massive concrete. Everything will be moved by electrical power, and down at the power-house, where two thousand men have been steadily at work for the better half of two years, less than 20 men will be sufficient in three shifts to run the establishment with all its electrical and other accessories. There is also another point in connection with this work, the enhancing of the canal's value as a channel for small boats and steamers for local trade. The canal, which is several feet deeper than when the traffic to and from the upper lakes passed through its locks, can be entered with all possible ease through the fine boat gate at Valleyfield, while the steamers can gain pass into the St. Lawrence through the stern gate lock at Melochville. So, the seventy thousand barrels of cement, were used in the construction of the power-house, all of which has been handled since the first sod was turned by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux on the first day of November, 1909.

The vice-president and his executive entertained the guests at the headquarters of the company, facing the Cedar rapids, and Mr. Gordon Strath, having proposed "The Company," Vice-President Robert replied in a very happy speech, saying that no unfriendly rivalry was intended when he and his associates entered upon the present enterprise. Nothing more than friendly competition was intended, and Mr. Robert believed that the market would be more than large enough for them all. One company would, in fact, contribute to the prosperity of the other, and he concluded his speech amid loud applause by inviting all those present to return to the formal opening, a few weeks hence, when the waters of lake St. Francis would roll over their wheels to the profit of the city of Montreal as well as to the shareholders of the company.

London, May 16.—The great marble memorial to Queen Victoria, framed by a statue of the late Queen and surmounted by a gilded winged Victory, on the plaza before Buckingham palace, was unveiled by King George. The ceremony was conducted at noon in the presence of Emperor William and other descendants of the Queen. The weather was perfect and St. James park was crowded. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London performed the religious rites, with music by massed choirs from several cathedrals. King George delivered a speech in eulogy of Victoria, describing the monument as "the tribute of races and regions more various in character and circumstances than have ever been combined before upon a common purpose." His majesty referred feelingly to the pleasure afforded by the visit of the German royal family.

A despatch to La Presse yesterday from Vercheres says: A demonstration unique in its kind in the history of Vercheres has just been held in our village. The post-office was indicated by a notice bearing the English sign, "post-office." Our population, wholly French-Canadian, decided to protest against this state of affairs. The pupils of the college and the schools formed in procession before the church, and headed by a banner, assembled in front of the post-office under the direction of Brother Regis, singing patriotic songs. A board bearing in gilt engraved letters the words "Bureau de Poste" was carried by a member of the procession. Father Dulude, the vicar, and the brothers of the Christian schools also took part in the demonstration. At the post-office the whole parish assembled. Father Baillarger, the curate of the parish, welcomed the processionists and delivered a stirring speech in favor of the French language. The French sign-board was then placed in front of the post-office amid the acclamations of the crowd.

Friday evening, 12th inst., Inspector G. W. Ketchum and Special Customs Inspector McGregor, of Malone, and Customs officer W. T. Thayer, captured nine Chinamen in a hay-loft in Joseph McMaster's barn in North Burke. The 'Chinks' had been brought as far as the line in an effort to smuggle them across, and were evidently abandoned by the parties who were instrumental in getting them to the point where they were taken prisoners. They were brought to Chateaugay and confined to the lockup before being taken to Malone.—Record.

For Sale—Well bred Fox Hound Puppies two weeks old.
Braithwaite Bros., Huntingdon

C. E. Runions' Photo Gallery
Open in Angus McNaughton's block
At Huntingdon, Que.

June 10 and 12. At Fort Covington
June 8 and 9
C. E. Runions, Artist

The Farmers' Picnic
A meeting of the directors of the Farmers' Association, to arrange for the Picnic at Cairnside on Dominion Day, will be held in Fertile Creek school on the evening of Saturday, 3rd June.
D. T. Ness, Secretary

Montreal, May 22.—A feature of the trade was the stronger undertone to the market for cattle and prices since this day week show an advance of 15c per 100lb, in spite of the extreme heat. Choice steers sold at 6½c, good at 6 to 6½c, fairly good at 5½ to 5¾c, fair at 5 to 5½c, and common at 4½ to 4¾c, and lower grades sold down as low as 4 to 4½c per lb. Cows of good quality sold at 5½ to 5¾c, and inferior ones at 3½ to 4c per lb. Owing to the smaller run of hogs and the keener demand from packers for supplies a stronger feeling developed in the market and prices as compared with those of last Wednesday show an advance of 10c per 100lb. The trade was active and sales of selected lots were made at \$6.75 to \$7.85 per 100lb., weighed off cars. The trade in small meats was quiet but as the offerings were limited a steady feeling prevailed in the market and prices show no important change. Old sheep sold at \$4 to \$5, and spring lambs at \$5 to \$6 each. Calves brought from \$2 to \$8 each as to size and quality.

BAND OF HOPE CONCERT

The Annual Concert given by the members of the Band of Hope, will be held in the Lecture-room of the Methodist Church, on Friday Evening, May 26th. There will be a good program of choruses, recitations, dialogues, &c. The prizes to the successful competitors for recitation will be presented. Admission 10c; Band of Hope children 5c. Concert to begin at 7.30 p.m.

Dr McNEIL AT POWERSCOURT, on Saturday Evening, May 27th, at 8 p.m.

Dr. A. Judson McNeil will give one of his popular Lectures in the Methodist Church. Subject, "How the Boy was Spoiled." Admission 25c. Proceeds in aid of Church funds.

Important Gathering

The COUNTY CONVENTION of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Huntingdon Methodist Church on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 30th and 31st. The convention will open Tuesday at 10 a.m. when matters of business will be attended to. The afternoon session will open at 1.30. The program will be varied the Y's taking part. The item of special interest will be a Bible Reading led by Mrs. Livingston of New York at 3 o'clock.

Mass Meeting

Tuesday Evening at 7.30 there will be a grand Mass Meeting. The Mayor, Mr. R. H. Crawford, will give an address of welcome. The speaker of the evening will be Mrs. Livingston, whose reputation as a speaker and Temperance worker is well known.

Addresses will also be given by local clergymen and others. The program will be varied by vocal and instrumental selections. In view of the grand work of the W.C.T.U. has done and is striving to do the people should show their appreciation by their presence. Collection to defray expenses. Dinner and Tea served in the church.

Munro Hall

Mrs. Livingston, the speaker at the W.C.T.U. Convention, Huntingdon, will deliver an address in the Munro Hall, Athelstan, Wednesday evening May 31st at 8 p.m.

The orchestra, assisted by Mrs. A. Anderson, Herdman, Miss Wilson, and Mrs. Farquhar, Fort Covington will render a select program. Silver Collection. Ice cream and cake sold at the close. Doors open 7.30

AGRICULTURAL MERIT COMPETITION

The Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, directs me to call attention to the fact that the Agricultural Merit Competition will be held this year in the second region which includes Huntingdon county. Inscription forms will be furnished to those wishing to enter their farms for this competition. The delay for such inscription expires on June 1st next.
W. F. Stephen, Secy.-Treas.
May 22nd, 1911.

DENTAL NOTICE

My patrons will kindly take notice that my office will be closed from May 19th until Monday, June 12th.
H. W. Merrick

Province of Quebec School Municipality of St. ANICET

TWO TEACHERS WANTED for the above municipality. Salary \$220 for term of ten months, beginning Sept. 4th next. Applications received up to June 20th by the undersigned. Applicants to state qualifications.

J. O. Stewart, Secy.-Treas.
Cazaville, May 17, 1911.

Province of Quebec School Municipality of Dundee

TEACHERS WANTED For Districts 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, for a term of 10 months, from the 28th day of August next, at \$22 per month. Applicants to give references and experience. Applications will be received by the undersigned until the 3rd of June next.

T. W. Fraser, Secy.-Treas.
May 8, 1911.

TEACHER WANTED

For School No. 2, in the Township of Elgin. Term 10 months. Salary \$21 per month. School to open 15th of August.
C. E. Ewing, Secy.-Treas.
Glenelm, May 1, 1911.

COME ALONG, FARMERS, and order your plants now.

83 James McCracken

SUBSCRIBE NOW

New subscribers to the Gleaner will be supplied free with the opening chapters of the new story, which will continue for quite a while, and grow more interesting each week.

LATEST FROM ORMSTOWN

The attendance at the show yesterday surprised all expectation. The rink was not simply crowded—it was jammed—and many could not enter. Those who did get in, suffered from the heat and crowding. The judging of cattle was transferred to the rink and went on along with that of the horses. The procession of heavy draft teams was simply grand. Mr. Ness's noble Clydesdale Sir Spencer was given 1st place and that of Taylor brothers second. In the evening carriage and saddle horses were exhibited. There was an interlude in the afternoon to hear the Hon. J. E. Caron, minister of agriculture, who expressed his astonishment at the excellence of the show and promised it further aid. His remarks, and those of others who followed, were received with applause. A pronounced success in every other way, the show is now assured to be one financially. Today's attendance settled that, and the secretary-treasurer, Dr. McCormick, is happy.

The opening game of the Huntingdon and Chateaugay Valley league was played this afternoon, between Athelstan (Beavers) and Ormstown, and before a large crowd of spectators. Ormstown put up a splendid game, showing a marked advance on last year. The score was 13 to 8 in favor of the Beavers. Ormstown entering a protest.

BORN

At Smith's Falls, Ont., on May 18, the wife of A. L. Connor, of a son.

MARRIED

At St. Hyacinthe, on May 18th, Eugene Emond to Bertha Chaput of Dundee.

DIED

A Franklin Centre, on Thursday, May 18, Moses Rowe, in his 90th year, captain for several years of No. 3 company, 51st battalion.

At Ormstown, on May 17, Archibald McCormick, aged 72 years.

At her home in Seymour, Conn., on May 10th, Harriet Montgomery, wife of E. A. Klatt and daughter of the late Andrew Montgomery, of Powerscourt, Que.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Major Whyte, Huntingdon, on May 20th, Elizabeth Greer, widow of the late Malcolm Campbell, in her 81st year.

At Grand Island, Neb., suddenly, Frank B. Adams, aged 45 years and 6 months, formerly of Franklin Centre, Que.

PRIZE BOOKS

FOR SCHOOL CLOSING
Special low prices for Teachers during the next 30 days

The largest stock of Books ever shown here

You will find it more satisfactory to personally pick to suit each grade, rather than buy from catalogues. Come and look them over yourself.

A large stock of Recitation, Dialogue, Drills, etc.

Spalding's Canadian Base-Ball Guide just arrived. See photos of local teams

C. H. LAMB

HUNTINGDON, Que.

VALUATION ROLLS

Rolls, specially prepared for the valuation about to start, containing all the columns necessary, are now ready. Price, one dollar per dozen, made up in books or loose as desired. Sent by mail postage paid. Address
The Gleaner, Huntingdon

Province of Quebec School Municipality of HINCHINBROOK

TEACHERS WANTED For the above School Municipality for the year 1911-1912.

School Salary
Dist. No. 1, Fertile Valley...\$230
" " 3, Gore... " 230
" " 6, Athelstan... " 230
" " 10, McKay's... " 210

Applications received by the undersigned up to June 7th. Teachers to state qualifications and experience. Teacher for District No. 6 to hold a Model diploma and state salary expected. All Teachers giving satisfaction, at the end of the scholastic year, will be granted a bonus of \$20 over and above the salary stated. Term 10 months.
William Cameron, Secy.-Treas.
Herdman, Que., May 20, 1911.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

Flour \$1.85 to \$2
Oats 39 to 39½
Cornmeal, per bbl., \$3.10
Rolled Oats \$2.15
Baled Hay—No. \$12 to \$12.50, Extra No. 2 \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2 \$10 to \$10.50; Clover mixed \$9 to \$9.50.
Bran—Manitoba \$21 to \$22; Ontario \$21 to \$22.
Cheese 11c
Butter, new creamery, 21 to 22c.
Eggs—New-laid 22c; selected store-packed 18c.
Dressed Hogs, abattoir fresh-killed \$9.50 to \$9.75.
Potatoes, \$1.15 per bag of 90lb.

Sale by C.A. GAVIN, Auctioneer

On WEDNESDAY, May 31st, at the farm of the late Robert Russell, Ormstown concession, 2 miles west of Tatehurst—1 horse, 2 3-year old mares, 9 cows, 4 yearling heifers, registered Ayrshire bull rising two years, 16 sheep and lambs, 2 sows, 20 young pigs, 15 hives of bees, 10 empty hives, hens, double wagon, hay rack, milk wagon, new carriage, 2 new buggies, set hobsleighs, single sleigh, roller, mower, horse rake, 2 cutters (one nearly new), seeder, disk harrow, small smoothing harrow, wagon box, cultivator, platform scales, spray pump, manure cart, single and double harness, hay, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, forks, chains, spades, and other articles. 6 months' credit. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp.

FARM FOR SALE

Situated in the township of Durham, Drummond county, containing 222 acres, 125 plowable, balance in hardwood and pasture; soil, clay loam; with good dwelling-house, outbuildings in good repair with underground stables. Immediate possession. Apply on premises or by letter to Mrs. Albert Lyster, Gore, Quebec.

FEED! FEED!

JUST RECEIVED, a car of Maize Gluten, being easily digested this makes an excellent hog feed. The experience of hog feeders is, hogs are one-third cheaper fed with Maize Gluten than with any other feeds. Try it. Other Feeds and Flour on hand at all times; also the popular varieties of Seed Corn for silage.

THE FARMERS' FEED SUPPLY

D. A. Macfarlane, Kelvingrove, Que.

JEWELRY

Every lady who is interested in Jewelry would enjoy seeing our new designs in

BROOCHES

While the conventional patterns of

STARS

CRESCENTS

SUNBURSTS, etc.,

still hold their own. Those in

ART ENAMELLING

are very attractive. The soft coloring of the enamel and the artistic modelling of these brooches are as remarkable as their variety.

W. D. SHANKS

Jeweller and Optician
Huntingdon, Que.

POULTRY WANTED

I am paying for Veal Calves \$1 to \$8; Hens 10c to 14c per lb.; Calves 75c to \$1.05; Cow Hides 7½c per lb. Write or call on John Bolditz, Lake-st. P.O. box 286.

HOUSE TO RENT

Or for sale on easy terms, situated on Lorne-st., a good brick house, containing 7 rooms. Apply to 82 HUNTER BROS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Carriages, Harness, Dusters
Rugs, Summer Blankets
Leather Fly Nets, Rubber
Hose ½ in. up to 2 inches
Screen Doors all sizes and
Designs, Window Screens
Lawn Mowers, Paints, Oils
Varnishes, Coil Spring, Barb
and Woven Wire Fencing.

Braithwaite Bros.

Hardware Merchants
Huntingdon, Que.

TO RENT, the dwelling-house and lot of the late Miss Mary Stewart,

situated on Chateaugay-st., Huntingdon. Apply by letter to Miss L. Reid, P.O. box 76, Ormstown, Q. Key of house may be had on applying to Samuel Boyd, Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON

—Miss Thistle McCracken has been engaged as teacher for school district No. 2, Godmanchester, and Miss Laura A. Leahy has been engaged for district No. 9.

—It is not safe to declare from the reading of a 25c thermometer what is the degree of heat or cold, and even with a tested instrument unless height from the ground and shading from reflected heat are allowed for the record is uncertain. Sunday was the hottest of three extremely warm days and at 3 o'clock the mercury stood at 92 degrees. The air being moist added to the oppressiveness of the heat.

—The dairy board opened on Monday, there was a surprising attendance of buyers while the offerings were trifling. They are not expected to improve much as factories convenient to the frontier are again regularly shipping cream to the United States. The Athelstan factory boarded 13 boxes of cheese and 40 of butter, Nos. 1 and 2 Aberdeen factories 25 each of butter, Kilbain 30 boxes of butter, Lake Shore 20 of cheese, Maplemore 22 cheese, Ormstown 30 butter, Riverside 40 cheese. Prices were uniform, 20.5-8c for butter and 10½c for cheese. Mr. Beaudin boarded 85 boxes of butter but did not sell. Oliver, Dorion & Stroud bought 133 boxes of butter, Gunn & Langlois 151 of cheese and 45 butter. Dr. Walsh acted as salesman.

—The Rink association sold by public auction on Saturday the two wings of the skating rink, used by the curlers, to J. C. Quinn, for \$54 each.

—Braithwaite Bros. have commenced building a concrete foundation for an addition to their property on front-street.

—J. A. Hunter has had his lately acquired property fenced and levelled.

—Shortly before the Massena train pulled in Tuesday afternoon, and while several people were on the N.Y.C. platform waiting its arrival, a bolt of lightning entered the office. It naturally came in by one of the wires, and sent several of the same flying in all directions. The flash was dazzling, the report deafening, and the shock such that William Hunter and Mr. Jones, who were in the room, were temporarily stunned. One of Mr. Jones' shirt sleeves was singed. Other than breaking a pane of glass, putting the telephone and a number of telegraph wires out of commission and singeing a little varnish, no damage was done. Those on the platform outside also received a slight shock.

—Mr. Phillips, who returned Tuesday evening, went as far west as Saskatoon, and gives a good report of the crops. What is rare in the Northwest, they have had abundant spring rains, and grain has had a fine start. Vegetation, however, is no further advanced than here. He met many from this district, who were all sanguine as to the future, while land values were booming. The poor way in which settlers are housed, and the inconveniences which wives had to put up with, struck him much. While recognizing the rare opportunities presented to the young, he does not see that those who are doing fairly well here will make an advantageous change by going west. His stay was shortened by having to attend sales arranged for. The first of these was that of the 16 purebred and imported Clydesdales owned by Dr. MacEachran, which took place yesterday. In crossing the Atlantic the animals contracted influenza and were in bad shape for selling. There were few bidders, and of the lot only 6 were sold, as follows—

Three-year old filly, \$415, bought by D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill.

Two-year old filly, \$275, knocked down to D. J. McCrimmon, Vankleek Hill.

Three-year old filly, \$435, two-year old filly, \$285, another at \$280, and another at \$355, bought by Moody & Sons, Terrebonne.

—The holiday yesterday (Victoria day) was observed by all except two or three storekeepers who kept their doors open. With fine weather, the day proved enjoyable, and there were many visitors. In the afternoon a game of baseball took place on the fair ground, between Fort Covington and the home team. It was one of the closest matches seen for a while. The score ended 8 to 10 in favor of Huntingdon. Owing to so many having gone to Ormstown the number of spectators was small.

—The drama presented in Moir hall last evening by members of the curling club and of the Ys drew an overflowing audience. The play, Miss Buzby's Boarders, has a thin plot and commonplace dialogue and was only made a success by the clever acting of those who presented it and who covered themselves with credit. The cast was as follows—

Mrs. Pettifer...—Alexa Chalmers Florida...—Moore Kelly Marguerite Marr...—Maud Will Mr. Smith...—M. M. McNaughton Lillian Wendale...—Myrtle James Amelia Buzby...—Claire Kirk Alex. Pettifer...—F. G. Braithwaite Jerome Townsend...—K. B. McKay Pansy Purple...—Lena Wilson Jimmie Spangler...—G. C. Stark Felix Marden...—C. W. McClatchie

—In this vicinity apple trees have shown little blossom while the tent caterpillar abounds.

—After their experience of Monday morning, keeping their cans in a hot sun for an hour and more, patrons of the Truro factory are insistent on a second receiving room.

CATTLE AND POULTRY WANTED

I am now paying the highest prices for Cattle, Calves, Pork, and Poultry. The best cash price for Calves, etc.
Home and Bell phones in residence.
Percy Nesbit, Kensington, Que.

Province of Quebec District of Beauharnois IN THE SUPERIOR COURT No. 2015

James Perry, of Oldham, in the State of South Dakota, one of the United States of America, farmer, Plaintiff

vs.

Hugh Richard Kennedy, formerly of the Township of Hemmingford, in the District of Beauharnois, but now of parts unknown, painter, and Dame Bridget Swords, of the said township, widow of the late Edward Kennedy, in his lifetime of the same place, Defendants

The defendant, Hugh Richard Kennedy, is ordered to appear within one month.

J. A. Lapointe, Dep. P.S.C.
Salaberry de Valleyfield, 17th day of May, 1911.

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for school-house, St. Regis," will be received up to noon of June 19, 1911, for the construction of a frame school-house in St. Regis village, Quebec.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the post-offices, Cornwall, Ont., Huntingdon and Valleyfield, Que., and at the office of the Indian Agent, St. Regis.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank for ten per cent. of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the person or persons tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The unauthorized insertion of this advertisement in any newspaper will not be paid for.

J. D. McLean, Assistant Deputy and Secretary Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, May 16, 1911.

AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE

Two yearling Registered Ayrshire Bulls, from the best milking strain. Also, a number of Young Pigs, from 4 to 5 weeks old. Call at the farm, Trout River, and inspect these animals.
W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.
May 23rd, 1911.

STYLISH SHOES

In Patent Colt, Dongola, Tan and Chocolate, at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.50
See our all patent, one strap Pump at \$2.20 it is a beauty

Pumps

Oxfords

THE SILVER HORDE

BY REX BEACH

COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY HARPER & BROTHERS

"I dare say Kalvik is rather lively during the summer season," Emerson remarked to Cherry later in the day.

"Yes; the ships arrive in May, and the fish begin to run in July. After that nobody sleeps."

"It must be rather interesting."

"It is more than that; it is inspiring. Why, the story of the salmon is an epic in itself. You know they live a cycle of four years, no more, always returning to the waters of their nativity to die. And I have heard it said that during one of those four years they disappear, no one knows where, reappearing out of the mysterious depths of the sea as if by a signal. They come by the legion, in countless scores of thousands, and when once they have tasted the waters of their birth they never touch food again, never cease their onward rush until they become bruised and battered wrecks, drifting down from the spawning beds. When the call of nature is answered and the spawn is laid they die. They never seek the salt sea again, but carpet the rivers with their bodies. When they feel the homing impulse they come from the remotest depths, heading unerringly for the particular parent stream whence they originated. If sand bars should block their course in dry seasons or obstacles intercept them they will hurl themselves out of the water in an endeavor to get across. They may disregard a thousand rivers one by one, but when they finally taste the sweet currents which flow from their birthplaces their whole nature changes, and even their physical features alter. They grow thin, and the head takes on the sinister curve of the preying bird.

"Why, you just ought to witness the run!" These words were spoken suddenly, and the fish came in a great silver horde, which races up, up, up toward death and obliteration. They come with the violence of a summer storm; like a prodigious, gleaming army they swarm and bend forward, eager, undeviating, eye purposed. It is quite impossible to describe it, this great silver horde. They are entirely defenseless, of course, and almost every living thing preys upon them. The birds congregate in millions, the four footed beasts come down from the hills, the Apaches of the sea harry them in dense droves, and even man appears from distant coasts to take his toll, but still they press bravely on. The clank of machinery makes the hills rumble; the hiss of steam and the signs of the soldering furnaces are like the complaint of some giant overgorging himself.

"How long does it last?"

"Only about six weeks; then the furnace fires die out, the ships are loaded, the men go to sleep, after which Kalvik sags back into its ten months' coma, becoming, as you see it now, a dead, deserted village, shunned by man."

"But I don't see how those huge plants can pay for their upkeep with such a short run."

"Well, they do, and, what's more, they pay tremendously, sometimes 100 per cent a year or more."

"Two years ago a ship sailed into port in early May loaded with an army of men with machinery, lumber, coal, and so forth. They landed, built the plant and had it ready to operate by the time the run started. They made their catch and sailed away again in August with enough salmon in the hold to pay twice over for the whole thing. Willis Marsh did even better than that the year before, but of course the price of fish was high then. Next season will be another big year."

"How is that?"

"Every fourth season the run is large; nobody knows why. Every time there is a presidential election the fish are shy and very scarce; that lifts prices. Every year in which a president of the United States is inaugurated there are no fish."

"I had no idea there were such profits in the fisheries up here."

"Nobody knows it outside of those interested. The Kalvik river is the most wonderful salmon river in the world, for it has never failed once. That's why the companies guard it so jealously."

"It was evident that the young man was vitally interested now."

"What does it cost to install and operate a cannery for the first season?"

"About \$200,000, I am told. But I believe one can mortgage his catch or borrow money on it from the banks, and so not have to carry the full burden."

"What's to prevent me from going into the business?"

"Several things. Have you the money?"

"Possibly. What else?"

"A site."

"That ought to be easy."

Cherry laughed. "On the contrary, a suitable cannery site is very hard to get, because there are natural conditions necessary, fresh flowing water for one, and, furthermore, because the companies have taken them all up."

"Ah! I see." The light died out of Emerson's eyes; the eagerness left his voice. He flung himself dejectedly into a chair by the fire, moodily watching the flames licking the burning logs. All at once he gripped the arms of his chair and muttered through set jaws, "God, I'd like to take one more chance."

CHAPTER III.

THE girl darted a swift look at Boyd, but he fell to brooding again, evidently insensible to her presence. At length he stirred himself to ask,

"Can I hire a guide hereabout? We'll have to be going on in a day or so."

"Constantine will get you one. I suppose, of course, you will avoid the Katmai pass."

"Avoid it? Why?"

"I have heard of it, and nobody travels it except in the direst emergency. It's much the shortest route to the coast, but it has a record of some thirty deaths. I should advise you to cross the range farther east, where the divide is lower. The mail boat touches at both ends."

"On the following morning Cherry told Constantine to hitch up her team and have it waiting when breakfast was finished. Then she turned to Emerson, who came into the room and said quietly,

"I've got something to show you if you will take a short ride with me."

The young man, impressed by the gravity of her manner, readily consented. Constantine freed the leader, and they went off at a mad run. They skinned over the snow with the flight of a bird.

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"Yesterday you seemed to be taken by the fishing business," she finally said.

"I certainly was until you told me there were no cannery sites left."

"There is one. When I came here a year ago the whole river was open, so on an outside chance I located a site, the best yet available. When Willis Marsh learned of it he took up all of the remaining places, and although at the time I had no idea what I was going to do with my property, I hung on to it."

"I can't buy your site."

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George Balt; no man dares to give him a bed; no cannery will let him work. He has to take a dory to Dutch Harbor to get food. He doesn't dare leave the country and abandon the meager thousands he has invested in buildings, and every summer when the run starts he comes across the marshes and slits about the Kalvik thickets like a wraith, watching from afar just in order to be near it all. He stands alone and forsaken, harking to the clank of machinery, every bolt of which he placed, watching his enemies enrich themselves from that gleaming silver army, which he considers his very own. He is shunned like a leper. Some time I believe he will kill Marsh."

"Hm! It seems to be forever crossing the trail of this Marsh," said Boyd, who had listened intently.

"The man who beats Marsh will have done something." She paused, then said deliberately, "And I believe you are the one to do it."

They had reached their destination—the mouth of a deep creek, up which Cherry turned her dogs. Emerson leaped from the sled and, running forward, seized the leader, guiding it into a clump of spruce, among the boles of which he tangled the harness. For this team was like a pack of wolves, ravenous for travel and intolerant of the leash.

Together they ascended the bank and surveyed the surroundings. Cherry, exultating upon every feature with the fervor of a land agent bent on weaving his spell about a prospective buyer. And in truth she had chosen well, for the conditions seemed ideal.

"I'm waiting, you know I know you are down on your luck for some reason," the girl said. "You've been mistreated somehow, and you've had the heart taken out of you, but I'm sure it's in you to succeed, for you're young and intelligent, cool and determined. If you'll only have the grace to play the bluff of a man, you'll be able to get in eight short months every trace of failure. I'm not doing it altogether unselfishly, for I believe you've been sent to Kalvik to work out your own salvation, and mine and that of poor George Balt, who don't ever see you. Even his shoulders were lifted and thrown back as if from some sudden access of vigor that lightened his burden."

"You're right," he said firmly. "We'll send for Balt tonight."

In the days that followed Cherry was at Boyd's elbow, changing, aiding him at every turn in his zeal to acquire a knowledge of the cannery system. The odd conviction grew upon her that he was working against time, that there was a limit to his period of action, for he seemed obsessed by the idea of getting away as soon as possible, some end within a given time and had no thought for anything beyond the engrossing issue into which he had plunged. She was dumfounded by his sudden transformation and delighted at first, but later, when she saw that he regarded her as a means to an end, his cool assumption of leadership piqued her and she felt hurt.

Constantine had been sent for Balt with instructions to keep on until he found the fisherman even if the quest carried him over the range. During the days of impatient waiting the girl cupled their time largely in recollecting the nearest cannery, permission to go over which Cherry had secured from the watchman, who was indebted to her. The man was timid at first, but Emerson won him over, then proceeded to pump him dry for information, as he had done with his bossman. Fraser looked on in bewilderment at the change in Emerson.

"What have you done to 'Prosen Annie'?" he asked Cherry on one occasion. "You must have fed him a spear ball, for I never saw a guy gear up so fast. Why, he was the darndest craft hanger I ever met till you got him gipped up. He didn't have no more spirit than a sick kid-ten."

Fraser then eyed the girl keenly.

"This is a lonely place for a woman like you," he said, "and our mutual friend ain't altogether unattractive, eh?"

Cherry's cheeks flamed, but her tone was icy. "This is entirely a business matter."

"Hm! I ain't never heard you touted none as a business woman," said the adventurer.

"Have you ever heard me—the collier or faded from the girl's face, and it was a trifle drawn—discussed in any way?"

"You know, Emerson makes me uncomfortable sometimes, he is so d—d moral," Fraser replied indignantly. "He won't stand for anything of color. He's a real square guy, he is, the kind you read about."

"You didn't answer my question," insisted Cherry.

Again Fraser evaded the issue. "Now, if this Marsh is going after you, I'll earn this summer you don't let me stick around until spring and look out your game? I'll drop a monkey wrench in his gear case or put a spider in his drumming, and it's more than an even shot that if he and I go to know each other right well I'd own his cannery before fall."

"Thank you; I can take care of myself," said the girl.

Late one stormy night—Constantine had been gone a week—the two men whom they were expecting blew in through the blinding snow. Balt refused rest or nourishment until he had learned why Cherry had sent for him. As briefly as possible she outlined the situation. Boyd listened

to the girl's story, and he was not surprised that the long afternoon dragged to a close the Aleut guide began to weaken.

"Darkness found them staggering on, supporting him wherever possible. At length he became unable to guide them farther, and Balt, who had once made the trip, took his place, while the others dragged the poor creature along at the end of their ropes."

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"Goodby! That's my answer." And the next second he was at the sled. Then she breathed deeply and turned into the house, oblivious to Constantine and the young squaw, who held the sick baby up for her inspection.

"The hazards of winter travel in the north are manifold at best, but the

country which Emerson and his companions had to traverse was particularly perilous owing to the fact that their course led them over the backbone of the great Alaskan range, that desolate, glacier-scarped rampart which interposes itself between the haze of the arctic seas and the tossing wilderness of the north Pacific.

A week of hard travel found the party camped in the last fringe of cottonwood that fronted the glacial slopes, and here they augmented now with a native from a Russian village with an unpronounceable name, who, always felt, but could never avoid. Once a broken snowshoe in a race to the river's edge lost me a fortune; at another time a corrupt judge plunged me from certainty to despair, and all the while my time was growing shorter and I was growing poorer."

"Two hours after the Topkuk strike was made I drove past the shaft, but the one partner known to me did not go to the cabin to build a fire and the other one lied to me, thinking I was a stranger. I heard afterward that just as I drove away my friend came to the door and called after me, but the day was bitter, and my ears were numbed with fur, while the dry snow beneath the runners shrieked so that it drowned his cries. He chased me for half a mile to make me rich, but the hand of fate lashed my dogs faster and faster, while that hellish screeching outlined his voice. Six hours later the Topkuk was history. You've seen stumped dogs, you understand."

"My name became a byword and caused people to laugh, though they shrank from me, for miners and sailors are equally superstitious. No man ever had more opportunities than I, and no man was ever so miserably unfortunate in missing them. In time I became whipped, utterly without hope. Yet almost from habit I fought on and on with my ears deaf to the voices that mocked me."

"And something tells me that I have left that ill omen behind at last, and I am going to win!"

"But you're too late," suggested Cherry. "You say your time was up some time ago."

"Perhaps," he returned, starting into the distance. "That's what I was going out to ascertain. I thought I might have a few days of grace allowed me. That's why I can't quit, now that you've set me in motion again, now that you've given me another chance. That's why we leave tomorrow, and go by way of the Katmai pass."

CHAPTER IX.

DURING the evening Emerson left the two other men in the store, and seeking Cherry out in the little parlor, asked her to play for him. Again the blending of their voices brought her closer, his aloofness wore off, and he became an agreeable, accomplished companion whose merry wit and boyish sympathy stirred emotions in the girl that threatened the peace of mind. It was their last hour together before embarking on his perilous journey in search of the golden fleece, and his starved affections clamored for sympathy, while the iron in his blood felt the magnetic propinquity of sex. For her part, she lay awake far into the morning hours, now blissfully floating on the current of his fond desires, now vaguely fearing some dread that clutched her.

The goodbyes were brief and commonplace. There was time for nothing more, for the dogs were straining to be off and the December air bit fiercely. But Cherry called Emerson aside and in a rather tremulous voice begged him again to consider well this enterprise before finally committing himself to it. "If there were any other country, if there were any law up here or any certainty of getting a square deal I'd never say a word; I'd urge you to go with me. But"

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